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arts from the crafts, the industries and the professions is unthinkable. The dreamer needs the doer, the artist needs the artisan, the poet needs the planner, the scholar needs the statesman. The man with the telescopic eye, who sees so clearly the things of to-morrow, but trips over the threshold of to-day, needs the social myopic whose condition results from too close and too prolonged contact with the minute work of the world. One warns the other of things to come whilst he in turn is protected against the dim dangers of the day. The so-called practical men need theory, and the theorists need practise. The workers need uplift and the apostles of culture need contact with the earth. The people's university must meet *all* the needs of *all* the people. We must therefore proceed with care to the erection of those workshops where we may design and fashion the tools needed in the building of a nation and from which we can survey and lay out paths of enlightenment, tunnel the mountains of ignorance and bridge the chasms of incompetence. Here we will generate currents of progress and patriotism while we prepare plans and begin the construction of a finer and better social fabric than the world has known. Having done our best to found provincial universities without provincialism, let us pray that posterity may say of us that we builded even better than we knew.

It's the olden lure, the golden lure, it's the lure of the timeless things.

F. F. WESBROOK

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THE INDIAN LADDER RESERVATION

GEOLOGISTS in many parts of the world will be interested in the announcement recently made of the gift to the state of New York as a public park of the "Indian Ladder" and its

adjoining portions of the Helderberg mountains escarpment in Albany county, New York. Next, perhaps, to the Schoharie Valley, the Helderbergs and the Indian Ladder have the most intimate and ancient association with the history of geology in this state and are really a classic ground in American geological science. Interesting not alone for its geology, as the original section of the "Helderberg formation" and its various subdivisions, with their profusion of organic remains, the Indian Ladder is equally commanding as a scenic feature. There is perhaps nothing just like it in origin and effectiveness. From the summit of the long sheer limestone cliff the eye commands the panorama of the conjoined Hudson and Mohawk Valleys picturesquely spread out over a vast area bounded at the north by the foothills of the Adirondacks and at the northeast by the Taconic mountains and the Berkshires. And over this splendid picture generations of geologists have gazed, for the Helderbergs have been the Mecca of geologists for well nigh a century.

The generous gift to the people of New York State comes from Mrs. Emma Treadwell Thacher, widow of the late Hon. John Boyd Thacher, a distinguished statesman, historian and litterateur. Its more than 350 acres extends along the escarpment so far as to include all its most striking portions and the new reservation is essentially a geologic and scenic park. It was the intention of Mr. Thacher that it should have this ultimate disposition. Mr. Thacher, who had a summer home in the Helderbergs, was much in Europe engaged in his historical researches. On one of his returns he told me that he had heard so much of the Helderbergs, their rocks and their fossils, among circles of savants with whom he was thrown that he determined to do his part to preserve this famous cliff from any danger of invasion, because of its natural beauty and extraordinary scientific interest. Impressed by the worth of preserving such natural monuments, Mr. Thacher's high-minded purpose has now been made effective.

JOHN M. CLARKE

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